UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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A/AC.159/SR.31
12 May 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 31st MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 10 May 1976, at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. AMERASINGHE (Sri Lanka)

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Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX)

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The meeting was called to order at 11.25 a.m.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3468 (XXX)

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX) relating to the continuation of the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in preparation for the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean, and his letter of 10 February 1976 to the members of the Committee (POL/G/102) requesting them to submit the views of their Governments on the six points set forth in that resolution as well as any other points they might wish to raise. He wished to inform the Committee of the replies which he had received with respect to those six points. Iran had stated that its views had already been communicated to the Committee. Burma had stated that its views would be communicated to the Committee as soon as its delegation received instructions from its Government. Kenya had already stated its views in its note of 29 May 1975 and had nothing to add. Bhutan indicated that its views would be circulated to the members of the Committee.

2. He suggested that China and Japan should be invited, as in the past, to participate in the consultations. If there were no objections he would take it that the Committee agreed to invite China and Japan to participate.

3. It was so decided.

4. Mr. OXLEY (Australia) said that his Government's reply to the Chairman's letter had been dispatched. That reply welcomed the continuation of consultations with other Indian Ocean littoral and hinterland States and expressed the view that the shared objective of reduced tension and greater security within the region could be achieved only if the agreement and co-operation of the great Powers and major maritime users, as well as that of the littoral and hinterland States, was assured. It also stated the view that it would be counterproductive to proceed with the conference before a basis for agreement had been firmly established through preliminary consultations and expressed the hope that the Committee would continue to concentrate its efforts on formulating realistic proposals as a basis for agreement.

5. Mr. MULYE (India) said that his delegation had not replied to the Chairman's letter because it had already submitted an adequate reply the year before and its views remained unchanged. It would make additional suggestions at a later date.

6. His delegation favoured the inclusion of China and Japan in the consultations. It also felt that the participation of the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean was important and regretted that many had failed to respond to the invitation to them to participate. He suggested, therefore, that the invitation should be renewed in the hope that they might have changed their minds.

7. The CHAIRMAN noted that he had solicited the members's observations on the six points set forth in General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX) only in order to record any changes in their views. The invitation to the great Powers to participate in consultations was a standing and open one and he regretted their lack of response.

8. Mr. MIRZA (Pakistan) said that the views of his delegation had already been submitted the year before and remained unchanged. His delegation hoped that the conference could be held in 1977.

9. It was obvious that the General Assembly, in resolution 3468 (XXX), had wished the Committee to act as a preparatory committee for the conference. It should therefore discuss the six points one by one before the thirty-first session of the General Assembly so as to formulate acceptable recommendations to submit to it. It should explore defined areas of agreement before convening the conference and try to have some kind of draft in advance. He wished to emphasize, however, that the convening of a conference should not be made conditional upon reaching prior agreement. The conference itself was the proper forum for preparing treaties and the like but the Committee should proceed to formulate recommendations before then.

10. The CHAIRMAN agreed that consultations had to be held among the hinterland States before the conference was convened and that convening the conference should not be made conditional upon prior agreement.

11. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) said that his delegation welcomed the decision to admit China and Japan as participants in the consultations. With respect to the Chairman's letter, his delegation's views had already been made known the year before and it would update them as necessary. He also wished to emphasize the importance of an exchange of ideas before the procedures for the forthcoming conference could be formalized.

12. Mr. RASOLONDRAIBE (Madagascar) said that his delegation had not replied to the Chairman's letter because it had already replied the year before. It would welcome the participation of China and Japan in the informal consultations of the littoral and hinterland countries of the region and felt that those consultations could be very useful. It hoped that the Committee would obtain the co-operation of those Powers which had previously refused such co-operation and felt that more specific formulation of the Committee's ideas in the form of a draft might be helpful in that regard.

13. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had to decide on the possibility of formulating a draft agreement in informal consultations. It could not allow the great Powers to veto its decisions by withholding their participation.

14. Mr. OSHIMA (Japan) welcomed the invitation extended to his country to participate in the consultations and indicated that it would do so.

15. The CHAIRMAN said that if there were no objections he would take it that the Committee accepted the Indian proposal to inform the great Powers of the forthcoming consultations and renew the invitation for them to participate.

16. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.159/SR.32
17 May 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 13 May 1976, at 11 a.m.

Chairman:	Mr. AMERASINGHE	Sri Lanka
later:	Mr. JOEWONO	Indonesia

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Convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean

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The meeting was called to order at 11.20 a.m.

CONVENING OF A CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

1. The CHAIRMAN said that a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean had been held on the previous day. Representatives of China and Japan had attended the meeting; of the other great Powers and major maritime users invited, only Sweden had sent a representative. He had circulated to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee copies of the statement he had made at that meeting, in which he had suggested that attention should be focused on the six points mentioned in operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX) if progress was to be made. The consultations among the littoral and hinterland States had not yet been completed and it would be useful if the Ad Hoc Committee could consider the six points and make tentative proposals to stimulate further discussion among those States.

2. Mr. ARAIM (Iraq) said he had been instructed by his Government to state that Iraq wished to renew its invitation to host the conference on the Indian Ocean in Baghdad in 1977.

3. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Ad Hoc Committee should proceed by discussing the six points he had mentioned one by one to see if it could give any guidance to the littoral and hinterland States. The first point was "Purposes of the conference". If he heard no objection he would take it that the Ad Hoc Committee agreed that the main purpose of the conference would be to achieve progress towards the practical implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

4. It was so decided.

5. The CHAIRMAN, referring to the second of the six points, said that the date and duration of the conference would clearly depend on the progress made with the preparations. He suggested that the Committee should take up the fourth point, namely the agenda of the conference. The first suggested agenda item, "Measures to create conditions of security in the area", referred to one of the main purposes of the Declaration, because as long as conditions enabled the great Powers to compete in setting up military facilities in the region, tension there was likely to increase. The States of the region also had to contribute to creating conditions of security, since it would not be enough to banish the presence of the great Powers from the region. With regard to the second suggested item, "Delimitation of the zone and definitions of the principal ideas falling within the Declaration", some tentative definitions had already been suggested. On the third suggested item, "General assessment of the extent of great Power military and naval presence in the Indian Ocean", there had been some disagreement as to whether certain facilities constituted foreign military bases or were of a different nature. The question of definitions would be very important to the consideration of the fourth suggested item, "Elaboration of measures for achieving the elimination of all foreign military bases conceived in the context of great Power rivalry and a

(The Chairman)

reduction of their military and naval presence conceived in the context of great Power rivalries with a view to its eventual elimination". The fifth suggested item was: "A system of collective security without military alliances". The sixth and seventh suggested items: "Regional co-operation in all fields, and not necessarily in the field of security alone" and "Procedures for implementing such measures to establish a zone of peace" referred to the development of relations of understanding and amity in order to promote other measures of collective security, for example through alliances.

6. Mr. MULYE (India) said his delegation agreed that further consultations were needed with regard to the conference on the Indian Ocean. However, not many countries seemed prepared to take part in informal consultations; if the replies received and statements made were analysed, it could be seen that only about half the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean had indicated their positions. His delegation also agreed that the Ad Hoc Committee should make its views known so as to provide guidance for the deliberations of the littoral and hinterland States. The six points mentioned by the Chairman should be considered together, since the venue and the date and duration of the conference would depend on such questions as the purposes of the conference and the agenda, which were the two most important issues. His Government had already submitted its own observations on the subject. His delegation believed that the main purpose of the conference would be to provide an acceptable framework for initiating consultations with the great Powers. His delegation would not be in a position to go beyond what was stated in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. It therefore could accept only the suggested agenda items 3, 4 and 7.

7. Mr. RASOLONDRAIBE (Madagascar) said that his delegation agreed with the Indian delegation that further consultations and an exchange of ideas on the different points contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace were essential. With regard to the agenda of the conference, his delegation was concerned that the Chairman's statement at the previous day's meeting of the littoral and hinterland States made no mention of the possibility of arriving at some kind of treaty at the conference. There was not much point in seeking definitions of various terms if they were not to be embodied in a treaty. The conference should also discuss General Assembly resolution 3472 (XXX) on the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects and General Assembly resolution 3477 (XXX) on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific. He noted that there was a difference in the treatment of the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific as zones of peace and considered that the Committee should try to co-ordinate its activities with the activities of the countries concerned in the denuclearized zone of the South Pacific. That proposal was informal, since the Committee's mandate was limited to the Indian Ocean area.

8. The CHAIRMAN said it might be a good idea to establish a link between the discussions concerning the Indian Ocean and those relative to the South Pacific; however, the Committee should first decide what it wanted and then hope that the countries involved in the South Pacific discussions would follow its lead.

9. Mr. BAYANDOR (Iran) said the issues raised in the statement made by the Chairman at the previous day's meeting of the littoral and hinterland States warranted careful study by the Governments of all countries concerned. The Committee could perhaps make a general review of that statement and postpone more detailed consideration until its next round of talks.

10. His delegation felt that the purposes of the conference should be defined more fully than they were in the Chairman's statement. It regarded the purpose of the conference as twofold: its main function should be to adopt measures aimed at eliminating all great Power rivalry in the region, and it should also try to promote co-operation among States of the region to ensure security in the area. Those two aims should be made clear and at the preparatory level the countries involved should try to reach some measure of consensus on them.

11. With regard to the date and duration of the conference, his Government had suggested 1977 in its most recent communication. However, his delegation felt that the conference should not be convened before adequate preparations had been made, the issue of participation resolved, and some measure of consensus reached on the main objectives of the conference. He therefore reserved his delegation's position on the date of the conference. The question of duration could be considered at the preparatory stage.

12. With regard to the agenda, his delegation reserved its position on several of the suggested items. Some of the items, such as item 2, could be dealt with at the preparatory stage rather than at the conference itself, since the conference should concentrate on more basic problems. The level of participation would depend on the outcome of the preparatory work. His delegation had already indicated its preference for participation by not only the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean but by all major maritime users, if possible. However, it would not insist on that suggestion as a pre-condition for the conference.

13. Mr. Joewono (Indonesia) took the Chair.

14. Mr. OXLEY (Australia) said that his delegation largely agreed with the views expressed by the delegation of India. As could be seen from the replies sent in by his Government, Australia was very concerned about the need for adequate preparations for the conference and also about the need to achieve a measure of consensus before the conference; past experience had shown that it was essential to achieve consensus on some issues if a conference was to be successful. His delegation was anxious to see the adoption of measures leading to the realization of the aims of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and regretted that so few littoral and hinterland States had replied to the communications from the Chairman. Something had to be done to encourage other States to respond. However, there seemed to be agreement in the Committee that adequate preparations for the conference were necessary.

15. The CHAIRMAN said that he could perhaps renew his personal efforts to encourage the littoral and hinterland States which had not yet done so to reply to his communications.

16. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) said that with regard to the question of participation in the conference his delegation felt it was necessary to find a formal definition of the term "littoral and hinterland States".

17. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee could try to agree on a definition of the term "littoral and hinterland States" in consultation with the group of littoral and hinterland States.

18. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee agreed to study further his statement with regard to the conference on the Indian Ocean.

19. It was so decided.

20. Mr. MULYE (India) asked whether the Committee would make further efforts to encourage representatives of the great Powers to attend its meetings.

21. The CHAIRMAN said that letters of invitation were to be sent to the great Powers and major maritime users.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.159/SR.33
9 September 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 33rd MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 7 September 1976, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. JOEWONO (Indonesia)

CONTENTS

Convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 11.15 a.m.

CONVENING OF A CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN (continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN, summarizing the discussions that had taken place at the 31st and 32nd meetings of the Committee and at the informal meeting held on 11 May 1976, drew attention to the letter from the Chairman dated 10 February 1976 addressed to the littoral and hinterland States and the replies thereto (Conference room papers 1/76 and Add.1 and 2/76) and to the letter from the Chairman dated 19 May 1976 addressed to the other great Powers and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean and the replies thereto (Conference room paper 3/76 and Add.1). Little progress had been made so far and he appealed to members to endeavour to complete the work entrusted to the Committee.

2. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) said that one of the main concerns of the Committee during the past two years had been the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, on which there was agreement in principle among the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean. The convening of such a conference had also been supported by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held recently at Colombo.

3. His delegation, however, was not satisfied with the progress that had been made either in the Committee or in the larger group of littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean. There was general agreement that the ultimate aim of the conference should be the adoption of an international convention which would give legal effect to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. With regard to the practical aspects of holding such a conference, his delegation noted that the Government of Iraq had offered to act as host to the conference if it were to be held in 1977, that a similar offer had been made by the Government of Mauritius, and that the Government of Madagascar had offered to serve as host country for a first session at the expert level. His delegation wished to thank those Governments for their gracious gestures.

4. Between the end result of the conference and the discussions concerning the practical aspects of holding it, however, there was a vast area of uncharted territory. What was therefore required was a clearly defined and precisely determined programme of action - preferably one linked to a specific time-frame - which would enable the Committee to attain its ultimate aim. His delegation had no precise answers as to what form such a programme of action should take or what the time-table should be, and felt it was a matter that could best be discussed and decided on at the current session of the Committee. It had, however, one preliminary suggestion. One of the priority items before the Committee was the definition of terms. Despite the preliminary work done by various delegations, including those of Australia and Pakistan, no agreement had been reached on the matter and presumably it could be left to the conference itself. It would appear, however, that some basic agreement on at least one definition, namely, that of littoral and hinterland States, was essential prior to the conference.

(Mr. Vandergert, Sri Lanka)

5. In the past few years, every resolution adopted by the Committee had deplored the fact that certain great Powers and certain major maritime users of the Indian Ocean had not co-operated with the littoral and hinterland States and the Committee in the consultations held regarding the convening of a conference. He wished to emphasize that his delegation's observations did not apply to the People's Republic of China or to Japan, which had actively participated in the work of the Committee from its inception, nor to one or two other major maritime States which had expressed their willingness to co-operate. The other great Powers and major maritime users had, however, stated that, before they could associate themselves with arrangements for a conference, the littoral and hinterland States should first agree among themselves on the fundamental issues underlying the conference.

6. In order to avoid such criticisms, the Committee should begin work immediately on devising a clear-cut programme of action. It could no longer afford the luxury of procrastination because, as the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka had stated at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace had assumed a new urgency. The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries itself had expressed concern that, as a result of recent developments, the Indian Ocean could become the main focus of great Power rivalry in Asia. Such a development would lead to tension and conflict in the area through growing competition among the great Powers for naval superiority. In the circumstances, it was imperative that the Declaration should be implemented with the least possible delay as a contribution to international peace and security.

7. Mr. OXLEY (Australia), noting that the Committee's work was impeded because delegations also had to attend the current session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament, proposed that the Committee should postpone its meetings until the following week and, in the meantime, study the suggestion put forward by the representative of Sri Lanka.

8. Mr. MULYE (India) and Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) supported that proposal.

9. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee agreed to the proposal by the representative of Australia.

10. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 11.45 a.m.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.159/SR.34
15 September 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 34th MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 13 September 1976, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. JOEWONO (Indonesia)

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Tribute to the memory of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China

Convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 11.25 a.m.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. The CHAIRMAN expressed condolences to the Chinese delegation on the death of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China.

2. Speaking as representative of Indonesia, he said that, in a message addressed to the Chinese Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Indonesia had described Mao Tse-tung as a leader of great historic stature and had noted that his departure would be felt as a great loss. He asked the Chinese delegation to convey his Government's sympathy to the bereaved family and to the Government and people of China.

3. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) associated his delegation with the Chairman's expressions of sympathy on the death of Mao Tse-tung. The world would be poorer for the passing of such an illustrious world leader and he joined in paying a tribute to a heroic son of China, Asia and the world.

4. On the proposal of the Chairman, the members of the Committee observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China.

5. Mr. SHU Yi-min (China) thanked the Chairman, the representative of Sri Lanka and the other members of the Committee for their expressions of profound sympathy on the death of Mao Tse-tung and said that he would convey their heartfelt sentiments to the Government and people of China.

CONVENING OF A CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN (continued)

6. The CHAIRMAN read out the text of a letter from the Secretary-General transmitting to the Committee a letter dated 9 September from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, together with a statement by the latter expressing the Special Committee's concern over the militarization and naval expansion of South Africa, which was taking place with the connivance and collaboration of some Western States and Israel and posed a serious threat to independent African States and to peace in the Indian Ocean Zone. The statement also referred to the increase in South Africa's military budget and to the régime's acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia, and drew attention to recent agreements by France and Israel to supply South Africa with naval equipment, categorically rejecting the contention that the equipment involved was defensive and did not pose a threat to the South African people or to independent African States. The statement concluded by noting the positions on South Africa's military and naval activities adopted recently at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Mauritius and at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

7. He suggested that the Committee might send a reply to the Secretary-General, thanking him for his communication and taking note of it and of the statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

8. Mr. MULYE (India) said that, even if members had no comments to make at the current stage regarding the communication transmitted by the Secretary-General, the Committee might wish to revert to the matter at a subsequent meeting.

9. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) suggested that the Committee should leave the matter pending, as suggested by the representative of India; if by the end of the current series of meetings it had no specific comments to make, it could send a reply to the Secretary-General along the lines suggested by the Chairman.

10. It was so decided.

11. The CHAIRMAN recalled the suggestion put forward by the representative of Sri Lanka at the preceding meeting that the Committee should devise a clear-cut programme of action linked to a specific time-frame and that it should give priority attention to the definition of littoral and hinterland States. He inquired whether the representative of Sri Lanka had any further suggestions or comments to make in that connexion.

12. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) said that at the current stage his delegation was interested in hearing the views of other members and was prepared to consider any proposals delegations might wish to make. It fully realized that it might not be practicable to finalize a programme of action at the current series of meetings; the Committee should, however, at least suggest in its report to the General Assembly general guidelines regarding ways of approaching the task at the next series of meetings. That in itself would represent a significant advance in the Committee's work.

13. The CHAIRMAN suggested that, if no other members wished to speak, the Committee might postpone its afternoon meeting and use the time thus gained to prepare suggestions regarding the formulation of a programme of action.

14. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 11.45 a.m.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.159/SR.35
16 September 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 35TH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 14 September 1976, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. JOEWONO (Indonesia)

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Tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 11.15 a.m.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

1. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan) said that his delegation deeply mourned the passing of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the architect of modern China, whose ideas and philosophy had inspired hundreds of millions of people in many parts of the world. Chairman Mao, a great freedom fighter, revolutionary and nation-builder, had accelerated the pace of history. Some of his most splendid achievements had occurred during the final decade of his life, when China had emerged as a great Power. His loss was felt all the more keenly by the delegation of Pakistan since Chairman Mao had been a true friend of Pakistan, standing by it in times of trouble. He wished to express his condolences to the people and Government of China as well as to the family of Chairman Mao.

2. Mr. SHU Yi-min (China) thanked the representative of Pakistan and said that he would convey his condolences to the Chinese Government.

CONVENING OF A CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN (continued)

3. The CHAIRMAN said that before the end of its session the Committee must adopt its report and draw up a draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly.

4. Mr. VANDERGERT (Sri Lanka) submitted an informal paper which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace contained in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, and 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

"Reaffirming its conviction that action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Noting the resolution adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Proposal,

"Regretting that despite repeated invitations, certain Great Powers as well as certain major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, have not co-operated with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, and in particular Section II thereof concerning the

(Mr. Vandergert, Sri Lanka)

consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX);

"2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations with a view to formulating a programme of action leading up to the convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean;

"3. Calls upon all States, in particular the Great Powers and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

"4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to prepare, in advance of the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, a suitable definition of 'littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean';

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

"6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on its work."

5. He emphasized that the only purpose of the paper was to provoke discussion. He proposed that the Committee should adjourn its formal meeting and reconvene as an informal group.

6. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.